



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

a gigantic size, often several feet high, in the timber, and, as variety *linearifolium*, shrinks into dwarfish proportions on the prairie, having an intermediate size in localities only partly protected. But besides this flora of eastern affinities, the woodland has a flora of its own, although representatives of this class are not as numerous as would have been expected.

It is on the prairie east of the great plateau that all the four floras meet. Minnesota and Assiniboia contribute largely to it, and many plants for which the manuals set Nebraska as their northern boundary, grow here. And numerous Montana and Wyoming species jump the barrier. A conspicuous peculiarity of this flora is the abundance of varieties. You examine a plant with the aid of a manual, and the description is just as made for that special plant but for one or two characters, and you will often be in doubt if that variety actually ought to have its own Latin name or not. No doubt the four different floras share the responsibility of these aberrations.

Immense spaces of the territory have never been visited by botanists, except as Government survey parties have passed across the country. The plow is incessantly doing its deadly work, it may be exterminating species that never were published.

Leeds, North Dakota.

---

## Migration of Birds in St. Joseph County, Indiana.

---

BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

---

Some species of birds that arrived early in the spring of 1909 departed late in the summer. Such were the Cowbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Purple Grackle, Vesper Sparrow and Loggerhead Shrike. The Cuckoos, among the latest of the migrants to arrive in the spring of the year, departed early in the autumn.

Individuals of certain species that had departed were seen on one or more days a considerable time after the dates of their departure. The Vesper Sparrow was found Oct. 1; the Cowbird, Oct. 4, 5, 15, 16; the Purple Grackle, Oct. 6, 9; the Yellow-throated Vireo, Oct. 11; the Towhee, Nov. 15; the Robin, Nov. 26; the Dove, Oct. 24 and Nov. 29.

The Bobolink, Dickcissel, Crested Flycatcher, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Yellow Warbler and Whip-poor-will were not seen after the 14th of August. The writer having been absent from the county for six weeks

previous to this date, could not obtain the dates of the departure of these seven species.

Aug. 18, Cowbird	Sept. 28, Yellow-throated
" 26, Red-winged Blackbird	Vireo
" 29, Hermit Thrush arrived	" 30, Red-breasted Nuthatch arrived
Sept. 2, Kingbird	" 30, Black-billed Cuckoo
" 3, Orchard Oriole	Oct. 1, Myrtle Warbler
" 4, Hummingbird	" 4, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker arrived
" 4, Baltimore Oriole	" 4, Chimney Swift
" 4, Vesper Sparrow	" 4, Kirtland Warbler
" 6, Barn Swallow	" 7, Yellow-billed Cuckoo
" 6, Loggerhead Shrike	" 9, Mourning Dove
" 8, Purple Martin	" 10, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
" 8, Long-billed Marsh Wren	" 10, Phoebe
" 11, Least Flycatcher	" 12, Brown Thrasher
" 15, Yellow Palm Warbler arrived	" 13, Nighthawk
" 15, Purple Grackle	" 13, Belted Kingfisher
" 16, Warbling Vireo	" 15, Yellow Palm Warbler
" 17, Red-eyed Vireo	" 16, House Wren
" 20, Redstart	" 19, White-crowned Sparrow
" 21, Maryland Yellowthroat	" 21, Bluebird
" 23, Cedarbird	" 22, Hermit Thrush
" 24, Red-headed Woodpecker	" 23, Fox Sparrow
" 24, Wood Pewee	" 28, Meadowlark
" 24, White-crowned Sparrow arrived	" 28, Towhee
" 24, Yellowlegs	" 29, Chipping Sparrow
" 25, Golden-crowned Kinglet arrived	" 30, Hell Diver
" 25, Brown Creeper arrived	Nov. 1, White-throated Sparrow
" 25, Myrtle Warbler arrived	" 1, Killdeer
" 26, Snowbird arrived	" 4, Robin
" 26, Nashville Warbler	" 8, Song Sparrow
" 26, Catbird	" 9, Tree Sparrow arrived
" 26, Indigo Bird	" 16, Goldfinch
" 28, White-throated Sparrow arrived	" 18, Flicker
	" 20, Golden-crowned Kinglet
	" 20, Cardinal
	" 29, Northern Shrike arrived